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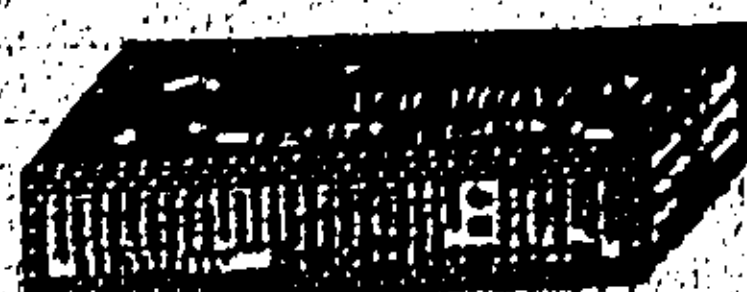
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JAPAN'S ENTRY INTO THE CONSORTIUM. FOREIGN OFFICE STATEMENT.

JAPAN'S POSITION WITH REGARD TO CHINA.

Following is the full text of the statement issued by the Japanese Foreign Office in regard to the Banking Consortium negotiations:—

A perfect understanding has been reached between the representative of the Japanese Banking Group and Mr. Lamont, the representative of the American group, who have been in conference on questions involved in the proposed organization of a new Consortium for loans to China, consisting of Japanese, American, British and French banking groups. The understanding was further confirmed by an exchange of notes on May 11th between Mr. Lamont and the Japanese representative. It has been deemed advisable at this juncture to give out a brief review of the steps by which the new Consortium plan has come to a head, together with an exposition of the position of Japan in this matter.

ALWAYS ACTED WITH POWERS.

In matters connected with foreign loans to China it has ever been the endeavour of the Japanese Government rigidly to follow the policy of keeping in concert with the Powers interested. It was in that spirit that Japan participated in the organization of the old Six Powers Consortium of Japan, Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany and Russia. True to that policy, Japan has remained to this day a member of that organization, although the American group soon withdrew from it, and Germany was expelled therefrom as a result of the Great War. She has, moreover, made her best efforts to try and persuade America to re-enter the old Consortium, and when the question recently arose of making a \$5,000,000 advance to the Chinese Government she again put forth her utmost efforts in favour of a perfect accord in connection therewith between Japan, the United States, Great Britain and France. It was thus in keeping with her traditional policy that Japan promptly gave her approval in principle to the proposition of a new Consortium. A general statement of the origin and progress of the new Consortium scheme will throw more light on this point.

AMERICA PROPOSED NEW GROUP.

In June, 1918, at the instance of the American Government, a plan was proposed for organizing a new Consortium for loans to China, with Japanese, American, British and French Banking Groups as its members, for which it was suggested that all loans to the Chinese Government, which were to be raised by public issue, whether they were of political or of economic character, should be pooled and reserved exclusively. This plan was in due course submitted to the respective Governments concerned. The representatives of the banking groups of the four Powers met in conference at Paris in May, 1919, and an agreement, largely on the basis of the American proposition, was adopted on the main points relative to the organization of the Consortium. The agreement was submitted for the confirmation of the respective Governments, and banking groups. Japan thereupon entered a new banking group to be formed in order to participate in the proposed organization. The other three Powers likewise gave confirmation to the Paris agreement. The fundamental basis of the new Consortium was thus defined and agreed upon.

It had throughout been the intimate desire of the Japanese Government that by the creation of a new financial organization the needless loan competition among nations in China should be put an end to, thus not only promoting the prosperity of China herself but also strengthening the friendly co-operation of the nations concerned. It was nothing more than a manifestation of that desire on her part that Japan some time ago took upon herself to invite the American group to re-enter what is now a Four Power Group. Such being the case, it is only natural that Japan should give her willing consent to the American proposition looking, as it does, to the enlargement of the field of co-operation among the Powers concerned and the promotion of their interests in China.

JAPAN'S VITAL INTERESTS INVOLVED.

While, however, the other Powers concerned can afford to look upon the question of the New Consortium solely or mainly from the standpoint of business interests, it is otherwise with Japan inasmuch as her vital national interests are not to be involved. Being contiguous to China, Japan has to take into consideration the requirements of her national defence and economic existence in connection with any enterprise to be undertaken near her border.

This special and peculiar position of Japan, the other Powers concerned have hitherto shown willingness to appreciate. The Japanese Government, however, in confirming the Paris agreement, considered it advisable to arrive at a more definite understanding on this point with the Governments concerned. Frank exchange of views with the American, British and French Governments led to a full appreciation on their part of the main purpose of the Japanese proposal which had in view the guaranteeing of the security of Japan's national defence and economic existence. The three Governments expressly declared to the Japanese Government that they not only comprehended no activities inimical to the vital interests of Japan but that they were ready to give a general assurance which would be deemed sufficient to safeguard those interests.

DECIDES TO CONFIRM AGREEMENT.

Seeing that the spirit of the proposal has met with the complete appreciation of the Powers interested, the Japanese Government has decided finally to confirm the agreement of Paris, and (Continued at foot of next column.)

DANUBE NAVIGATION. WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

Admiral Sir E. Troubridge recently returned to Budapest from a visit of inspection on the Danube from Regensburg to Giurgiu, near Bucharest. The other members of the Danube Commission, who were most cordially received everywhere, went to see how they could best fulfil their object, which is to facilitate and encourage commerce on the Danube. They found that although river traffic cannot be described as intensive, it is yet making great strides. Admiral Troubridge, in an interview with Reuter's correspondent, said:—

The Governments of all the Danube States appear to be very much in sympathy with the aims of the Commission. When political differences now existing between these countries are settled there is no doubt that an interchange of their products will begin on a very large scale, and also exports will come in from new countries now without a seaboard whose only means of communication with the sea is along the line of the internationalized Danube. There are many difficult questions to be studied by the Commission which will meet in Paris early in May. One of the chief of these is the responsibility of the several States for the maintenance of the channels, and the question of the granting of assistance from international funds for this purpose.

The admiral said he was much impressed by the river work being done by the several States. Serbia especially was doing very much. There were now large quantities of products from Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Croatia being brought down the Save, and excellent and regular services had been established to both frontier confines at Nagurny and Baja. Rumania was intensifying her commerce on the river, too, very satisfactorily. But all these countries were very much hampered by want of coal. On the Bavarian stretch of the river there was much traffic moving whither Austrian and Hungarian boats were sailing much more freely. There was now a regular service from Budapest south to Baja and north to Regensburg. The Commission hopes that before long there will be general movement of vessels along the whole of the Danube from Regensburg to Sulina. The Danube will have an incalculable value in supplementing railways, as it will be many years before the railway organization will be able to be compared with that prevailing in peace-time.

WEST AUSTRALIAN NATIVES. CUSTOMS OF A VANISHING RACE.

Mr. A. O. Neville, in a paper on "The Western Australian Aborigines" read at a meeting of the Royal Anthropological Institute, recently said:—

The aborigines of Western Australia were most numerous in the North, diminishing as they came nearer civilisation, being almost extinct where the white man has lived since the early days of occupation. In no part of the world were so many languages or dialects spoken by so few individuals. Though they had neither written nor hieroglyphic characters, they communicated with one another by means of a cipher, intelligible only to themselves, cut upon message sticks. The bearer of a *bandjany*, or message stick, was always granted a free passage, however hostile the intervening tribes might be. Fire was generally produced by friction. There were fundamental laws common to all tribes, which defined those of his people whom a man might or might not marry on account of relationship. Polygamy was common. The aborigines did not believe that any person ever died a natural death, but that when a person dies he has been bewitched by some member of another tribe, and it becomes the duty of a near relative to avenge his death by killing the supposed murderer, or another one of the tribe to which the murderer is supposed to belong. While Mr. Neville had never heard of any supernatural power for good referred to, they had a mortal dread of an evil spirit exercising a baneful effect over their lives.

HUGE TOTALISATOR FIGURES.

A Sydney telegram says:—With an attendance of 30,000 it was not surprising that a record in the way of totalisator figures should have been established at Randwick. The official account of the sum invested shows that £104,535 was put through the machine, against £68,533 15/- which represented the previous record at the last Spring meeting. On the Sydney Cup alone £31,583 10/- was invested, as compared with the Doncaster Handicap figures, £22,440 10/-. The business in the saddling paddock totalisator represented £70,193 10/- and in the Leger £24,201 10/-, while the turnover on the flat was £10,468. A trained staff of 450 was employed, and cash amounting to £47,000 in change was used in the operations.

The result is the understanding that has been reached between the representatives of the Japanese and American Banking Groups. A similar understanding is expected soon between the Japanese group and the British and French groups. As for the scope of activities of the New Consortium, it is understood that not all loans to China but only such as are made direct to the Chinese Government or those guaranteed by the Chinese Government, which will be raised by public issue, are to be exclusively reserved for the Consortium, and that consequently loans to Chinese capitalists or corporations are left outside the scope of the Consortium.

Now that the New Consortium is at last to be called into existence, it is confidently hoped that the people of China as well as of Japan, fully appreciative of the fundamental spirit of the organization, will lend their every support to the present international undertaking.

STRANGE CUSTOMS OF TIBET. "PEOPLE OF THE LAND."

A MISSIONARY'S TALES OF THE HIDDEN WEST.

At the China Inland Mission at Shanghai last week, Mr. F. D. Learner, who has just come from the borders of Tibet, gave a most interesting lecture on the country, the mission work there and the habits of the people. It would be impossible to deal at that length which the lecture justifies with the various points he discussed, but the following is a brief synopsis of the main points of his talk.

Stationed at Sining, Mr. Learner works among five different kinds of people, Mongols, Mohammedans, aborigines, Chinese and Kalmuks. The name "Tibet" is not known by the Tibetans, who call themselves "Wod," the "people of the land." Sining is situated in Great Tibet, one of the three divisions into which the land is divided, the other two being Tibet Proper, and Little Tibet.

EARLY ADVENTURERS.

Speaking of the many attempts to enter Tibet, Mr. Learner pointed out that the Roman Catholics were the first to enter the country in the 13th century. In the 18th century Van der Poote, the first European to get to Lhasa, entered from the Indian border, and in 1811, Manning, the first Englishman to perform the same feat, entered from India and remained at Lhasa for some considerable time. Many other attempts to get to Lhasa had been made, but they had generally failed, one of the exceptions being Col. Younghusband's expedition which went in from the Chinese border.

Not much missionary work had as yet been done in Tibet. On the Indian side the Moravians had been established ever since 1856, while bands of missionaries were waiting on the Szechuan and Kansu borders for an opportunity to go in and establish themselves. This method of waiting, Mr. Learner described as the best in the circumstances for owing to the hostility of the people it was not yet safe enough to venture far inland.

IN KUMBUM MONASTERY.

With apt description Mr. Learner took his hearers on a voyage into the safer parts of Tibet by horse and yak. The first night, he said they would stop at Kumbum, 60 li from Sining, where there was a large monastery. Here they would have to dismount from their animal before entering the city and go to the big guest house, where they would be greeted by hundreds of little boy priests. Food would be given to them, their basins being licked round by their hosts, as a sign of honour to a special guest, after which they would be given tea with salted milk and butter in it.

Early next morning the traveller would probably ascend the sacred mountain near by and as he went up the slopes he would see quantities of paper about, to which was attached a pleasing story. During the night a number of Tibetans had gone up the mountain and scattered pieces of paper on the breeze. Each piece represented a horse on which was written the prayer "Omam Mani Padma Hum" and the scatters of the paper believed that some of it would fall at the feet of weary travellers and be transformed into real horses for their assistance.

The shrine at the top of the mountain into which every devout Tibetan threw stones for the purpose of acquiring merit, or set up a flag for the same object, would attract attention, and descending the other side of the mountain the traveller would in all probability come across a Tibetan tent.

HOMAGES OF THE TENT.

After the tent owner had quietened the dogs, fierce creatures, some of whom are four feet high, a scarf of greeting would be given to the visitor, while the host would put out his tongue, until it touched his chin and turn up his thumbs to indicate the extreme pleasure he was experiencing at the visit of his guests. Tea would be handed round and if the visitor were somebody whose friendship was particularly desired he might be given some butter from 60 to 100 years old.

Probably in the corner of the tent would be noticed an old man turning a prayer wheel, too old to work but not too old to go on heaping up merit for himself. The woman in the tent would probably have three or four husbands and in nearly every case she would be the "boss." Perhaps there might be another man in one corner, suffering from stomach-ache. No medicine would be given him, but he would be rapped thousands of times on the abdomen until he recovered or died. If the latter he would be cremated, or thrown to the sacred birds, or just cast into the river.

THE HERMIT OF KOKONOR.

The journey would include a visit to the Kokonor, the large lake 230 miles in circumference and 10,000 ft. above the sea level. On one of the three islands in the centre live 12 hermit Lamas and two incarnate Buddhas, their only communication with the mainland being in winter over the ice bridge which then formed. Mr. Learner concluded his remarks with a description of the monastery at Kumbum with its museum, prayer hall, idols of Buddhas, etc., and wound up with a description of the singular butter festival, when all kinds of weird constructions wrought in butter are exhibited for one night and then cast into a ravine for the enjoyment of wandering dogs and wolves.

Two thousand five hundred persons were awaiting passages from India to England in April. It is urged that no visitors should be allowed to come to India until the residents' need for transport accommodation have been fully met.

B R A D B U R Y S A N D SOVEREIGNS.

MR. RICHARD HOLT-ON HOW PEOPLE ARE ROBBED.

Mr. Richard D. Holt, who is on a business tour in the Far East, wrote to *Common Sense*, from Singapore, as follows:—

"I have just had the opportunity of reading the articles on the depreciated British currency contained in your issue of December 19th. In this connection an actual experience of mine may interest you and your readers.

"On January 28th, I was in Sourabaya, and ascertained that the exchange for a demand draft on London was \$19.30 to the £.

"I happened to have a gold sovereign in my pocket-book, so I sent it out for sale and got fifteen florins for it.

"This can only mean that the sugar tea, rubber, etc., which Britain buys from the Dutch East Indies costs about 60 per cent. more in Bradburys than it would do in sovereigns.

"Of course, when people can get their profits, salaries or wages altered to meet the new circumstances this may not make much difference to them, but surely when Parliament allows people with fixed incomes to be paid in Bradburys instead of sovereigns, those people are being simply robbed of two-fifths of their income.

"Why they put up with it I can't understand. If I might advise them it would be never to vote for any candidate for Parliament who is not pledged to honest money."

"I had another experience in Sourabaya which has its interest. We were not allowed to embark for Singapore without a health certificate from the Medical Officer. When we called at his office before embarking he was not in, but a benevolent-looking Eurasian clerk handed us all neatly written-out certificates that we were free of plague. This was done on application: just as you get a ballot paper at an election, and to the best of my belief every passenger was treated in the same way, the certificates for those who forgot to call being handed to the chief steward. I have not come across a better way of making work for all."

COURT-MARTIAL REFORM.

DEFECTS REMEDIED, AND A WAR-TIME CONCESSION CONTINUED.

Discipline and regulation of the Army and Air Force during the next 12 months are provided for in the new Army and Air Force (annual) Bill, which repeals certain provisions of the Air Force Constitution Act 1917.

Clause 5 abolishes regimental court-martial in the Army. These courts are not held under the Air Force Act.

It is provided that a finding of acquittal shall always be pronounced at once in open court, even when the accused is found guilty of other charges.

War-time provisions for suspension of a sentence of penal servitude, imprisonment, or detention with a view to the sentence being avoided altogether if the person acquits himself satisfactorily, are to be continued.

Clause 17 substitutes £20 for £10 as the payment by which a recruit may buy his discharge at any time within three months of his attestation.

At present officers and men of the Air Force, who, while temporarily attached to the Army, commit an offence against military law, cannot be tried for the offence more than three months after they are returned to the Air Force. It is also impossible to try them under Air Force law, as they were not subject to that law when the offence was committed. They are therefore liable to escape altogether. Clause 24 remedies this defect in the law.

PEKING CABINET CRISIS.

ADMIRAL SHA'S CONDITIONS.

[ASIAN NEWS AGENCY.]

PEKING, May 15th.

According to a Presidential mandate issued last night, Premier Chin Yan-peng has been granted ten days leave of absence on account of "illness," and Admiral Sha, Minister of the Navy, appointed acting Premier concurrently. The Premier's duty as Minister of War will be temporarily performed by Lieut-General Lo Han-ping, Vice-Minister of War, because General Chang Chih-tang refuses to act for him.

After the receipt of this mandate, Premier Chin left with his family for Hsishan, (not far from the Tangshan hot springs). Admiral Sha has only agreed to act for Premier Chin for ten days, and within this period, the Cabinet crisis must be settled. In view of the ambitious demands made by the Anfu Club, it is doubtful if the Cabinet crisis can be settled by Chow Shu-mou within ten days. Admiral Sha assumed his additional duty in the Cabinet this morning when he informed the chief secretary and other officials that there will be no change during his temporary incumbency of Premiership and they were persuaded to perform their duties as usual. Admiral Sha's three principal conditions are:—(1) That the Cabinet crisis should be settled within ten days, (2) that he will not be responsible for finances, and (3) that he will not be responsible for the Shan-tung area.

French credits proposed for the League of Nations for the year 1920 amount to 500,000 francs (normally 250,000) for the Secretariat-General, and 250,000 francs (normally 125,000) for the French staff in Paris.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[FOR THE HONOUR THE ACTING JUDGE, MR. J. H. WOOD.]

ARMED ROBBERY IN KOWLOON CITY.

Chan Tak, Chu Cheung and Chan Sang were indicted for "robbery by two or more" at Kowloon City, on April 25th.

The Acting Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. Jacks) conducted the prosecution.

The following jury was empanelled:— Messrs. T. W. Robertson, H. Watkins, W. J. G. Whitley, S. S. Perry, A. H. Bumjahn, C. G. da Silva and C. E. dos Remedios.

Mr. Jacks said that the facts of the case were that at Sheung Sha Po, near Kowloon City, there lived, in No. 180, a widow and her daughter. On the evening of April 25th, the widow went to a neighbour's house, leaving the daughter alone in the house. At about 8 p.m., the daughter was taking some food, when suddenly the door was kicked open and a number of men came in. As soon as she saw them, she shouted out "Robbers," and the men put out the two lights which were burning in the house. She was then seized by two men, one of whom put his hand over her eyes, while the other squeezed her throat. As she was unable to see any of the robbers, she was unable to identify them. She heard the robbers go up into the cock-loft. Afterwards, being in an excited state, she told the Police that nothing had been stolen, but a few days later, it was found that a gauze jacket and a cloth, both belonging to the widow, were missing. The widow, hearing the noise resultant on the robbers' entry into the house, rushed home, but found a man at the door. She gave the alarm, and five men rushed out. The men were seen running away, and the alarm having been raised, they were chased. Shots were heard. Only one man was caught. He would be called as a witness. He gave the Police the names of eight robbers, and said that he was keeping guard at the door of the widow's house. He took the Police to a house in Ma Lun Kunz. The first prisoner and a number of others were arrested, but the others were later released. The second prisoner came to the house about midnight and was arrested, while the third prisoner, who had escaped when the Police first arrived, was caught the next morning. All three denied that they took part in robbery. The first prisoner said that the accused had a grudge against him.

The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty" against all three prisoners. They were sentenced to five years' hard labour each and to receive ten strokes with the "cat."

SPORTS.

TENNIS.

GARRISON LEAGUE.

88th CO. R.G.A. v. B.A.M.C. "A" TEAM. This game was played at the Happy Valley on Wednesday, the Artillery winning by 59 games to 22. Captain Tomery and Corp. Webb were the most successful pair in the losing team, winning 18 games to their opponents 11. Scores:—

Lieut. Col. Loring and Captain Oliver beat Sergt. Major Thompson and Staff Sergt. Jane 9-0; beat Captain Archer and Sergt. Theyers 7-2; lost to Captain Tomery and Cpl. Webb 4-5.

Major Hickling and Sergt. Davis beat S. M. Thompson and S. Sergt. Jane 5-1; beat Captain Archer and Sergt. Theyers 9-0; beat Captain Tomery and Cpl. Webb 5-4.

Captain Davies and C.S.M. Pragnell beat S. M. Thompson and S. Sergt. Jane 8-1; beat Captain Archer and Sergt. Theyers 7-3; lost to Captain Tomery and Cpl. Webb 2-7.

DISAPPEARANCE OF SEWING MACHINE.

CHINESE YOUTH IMPRISONED.

A sewing machine which disappeared from the house of a Chinese woman two days ago was discovered yesterday by the Police in the possession of a tailor who was questioned as to how he came by it. The man said that the machine had been sold to him by a boy for \$30, and he produced a receipt to that effect. The boy was traced and arrested, and pleaded guilty to the charge at the Magistracy, yesterday. He was sentenced to a month's hard labour.

As the Communists ploughed up the Budapest racetrack last summer, the Hungarian Jockey Club announces that there will be no racing for three years.

HAWKERS SQUEEZED.

METHODS OF CHINESE CONSTABLES EXPOSED.

The Magistracy was crowded to overflowing yesterday afternoon, when two Chinese constables, C.C. 79 and 11 were charged with accepting a bribe of \$3.40 from a group of flower hawkers.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defence.

Sub-Inspector Murphy stated that he had a number of interviews with hawkers, and on Sunday last met complainant by appointment at the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs. He was given \$3.40 in ten-cent pieces by the man and after marking 20 ten-cent pieces gave it back. The man then proceeded to a tea-house in Des Vaux Road and later witness followed him. The money was handed to C.C. 79, and when witness searched him he found 18 marked ten-cent pieces in his possession. C.C. 11 had four marked ten-cent pieces. Both the constables had other money as well. The first man said he would reserve his statement for the Magistracy. The second man said he borrowed \$1 from the first.

A hawker stated that every week he and five others hawkers had to contribute ninety cents each and hand the sum to the constables. If they refused to pay the money they would be arrested. The money was paid to C.C. 79.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lo, witness said that the money was not given as a loan.

Mr. Lo asked for the discharge of C.C. 11 as there was no evidence against him.

Mr. Smith: Except the marked coins.

Mr. Lo: Given by first defendant as a loan.

The man was discharged.

C.C. 79 said he knew the complainant well and asked for the money as a loan. He had arrested a number of hawkers.

Mr. Smith said that was correct. The constable was very assiduous and brought up five or four hawkers a day.

Mr. Lo addressing the Magistracy, stated that persons of defendant's position always made many enemies and it was probable that a number of hawkers, knowing that the money was to be lent to the defendant, framed the accusation against him. Under the Ordinance a man must take money to influence his conduct, but in this case there was no conduct to be influenced. The money was paid in pursuance of a Police trap. If the Magistracy intended to convict he would ask for leniency on the ground that the man's career in the force would end.

Mr. Smith said that the man was in a position of responsibility and had certain privileges which he should not abuse. He sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

A HONGKONG DEAL IN CHAMPAGNE GLASSES.

LITIGATION AT SHANGHAI.

His Honour, Mr. Skinner Turner, Acting Judge of H.B.M. Supreme Court at Shanghai finally disposed of the litigation between Messrs. Banker & Co. of Hongkong and Messrs. Reids, Ltd.

Messrs. Banker & Co. some months ago brought suit against Messrs. Reids, Ltd., for damages because 500 doz. Champagne glasses which had been contracted for as "Belgian" proved to be of Austrian manufacture.

By the judgment given on March 13th in plaintiff's favour damages were assessed at \$1,029.48. This was in addition to costs, and the sum of \$3,054.50 which Reids, Ltd. had paid into court, and which his Lordship had directed could be paid out.

Last week's judgment was on the counter-claim which Reids, Ltd., had brought, because Banker & Co., had cancelled orders for certain liquors. His Lordship found against defendants on the counter-claim and allowed the plaintiffs costs in the action generally; defendants, however, were granted costs on the taking of evidence at Hongkong as their contention as to certain facts had been upheld.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

PARADE-BATHING.

Launch will leave Blane Pier at 5.15 p.m. on Wednesday, June 2nd, and call at Kowloon ten minutes later.

STRENGTH.

Cadets Harvey, Hedley, Forsyth and Kinross have been permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

LEAVE.

Sergeant A. R. Duncan has been granted leave of absence from the Colony from May 15th, 1920, to March 14th, 1921.

G. F. E. Barron, Brevet Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C. Hongkong, May 27th, 1920.

GREAT SEIZURE OF OPIUM.

VALUED AT \$120,000.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE ARRESTED.

The biggest seizure of opium in recent years was made on Tuesday night by Chief Revenue Officer Wildin and his assistants at Fu-ta-men, whither they had proceeded by launch on receiving information that a number of smugglers intended to run the drug into the Colony under cover of darkness. The Revenue launch reached the destination and kept watch. About an hour later a motor fishing boat, called the *Kee Yee Maru*, manned by six Japanese and four Chinese, was seen approaching. As the boat passed the launch an order was given to it to stop and this was done. The officers went on board, ascertained that the vessel had come from Amoy and then searched it. The holds of the vessel were filled with 11,932 taels of opium and nothing else, the drug being worth \$120,000. No resistance whatever was offered and the smugglers were brought ashore and taken to the Central Police Station. The men were yesterday charged with possession and the master was charged with allowing his boat to be used for the importation, carriage and conveyance of the drug.

The case was remanded, but no bail was allowed.

The customary fine, at ten times the value, would amount to over a million dollars.

The informer receives \$1 for every tael.

ANOTHER SEIZURE.

The three Chinese women, arrested at Capusi-mun, were charged with possession of 663 taels of prepared opium, valued at \$8,000, and 4,907 taels of raw opium, valued at \$5,000.

Mr. C. F. Mason applied for a remand, which was granted.

The charge of possession of arms and ammunition will not be proceeded with as the contraband was not found in the hut occupied by the women.

MUSICAL AT THE HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Helena May Institute yesterday for tea and to listen to a select programme of vocal and instrumental items arranged by Mrs. George Grimble. The entertainment was a thorough success, and, incidentally, Mrs. Grimble revealed some new amateur talent that is sure to be called upon at forthcoming amateur entertainments. The function, by the way, was by way of being a formal welcome to Lady Stubbs, who has accepted the post of President of the Institute. In the course of the proceedings, Mrs. Parr, the Hon. Secretary, in a brief speech, welcomed Lady Stubbs, and hoped that her term of office would see the further advancement of the Institute as a place where the women of Hongkong could meet in social fellowship. Lady Stubbs thanked the members for having asked her to be President, and, while echoing the hope expressed by Mrs. Parr, said she relied upon the co-operation and help of the members in all future activities. Special mention must be made of the duet by Messrs. Frischhorn and Green, perhaps the best item in the programme. It was an impressive number and their voices harmonized very well. As an encore, they sang a piece by Stainer. Another pleasing item was the solo by Miss Vivienne Bowen, who has a sweet and clear voice remarkable for her age. Mrs. Cornaby, a pianist of no mean order, was not at her best yesterday. It seemed as if the weather had affected the piano somewhat. The programme was as follows:—

Baritone Solo, *Song of the Bow*, Aylward. Mr. G. H. Piracy.

Piano Solo, *La Fileuse*, Ruff.

(b) A poetic-tonic picture.

(c) *False*, Brahms.

Mrs. CORNABY.

Vocal Duet, *The Moon has raised her lamp above*, Benedict.

Messrs. H. FREEDORN & R. A. GREEN.

Soprano Solo, *Selected*.

Miss VIVIANE BOWEN.

Baritone Solo, *In Summer Time at Bredon*.

Mr. R. A. GREEN.

Recitation, *Her first call on the Butcher*.

Mrs. F. C. HALL.

Baritone Solo, *Nirvana*, Adams.

Mr. A. HYDE LAY.

The Board of Control has fixed the Toronto tax at \$1,500,000 dollars, assessed with \$3,500,000 dollars last year and \$17,500,000 dollars 10 years ago.

CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES.

THE CADET SERVICE.

The following circular has been issued, by the Colonial Secretary, by command, to the Heads of Departments:—

The classification system is abolished, and the following incremental scale of salary is substituted therefor:—

The commencing salary is £350. A Cadet draws £375 on passing his second examination in Chinese and £400 on passing his final examination. His salary thereafter rises, by two annual increments of £25 and by fifteen annual increments of £50, to £1,900.

When a Cadet's salary reaches £800, and again when it reaches £900, there is a strict efficiency bar, and a Cadet will not in either case be permitted to draw further increments, unless his service is thoroughly satisfactory in every respect.

The appointments of Treasurer, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Director of Education, Captain Superintendent of Police, and First Magistrate are placed separately in a senior class, the salary in each case being at the rate of £1,250, rising by annual increments of £30 to £1,500.

A Cadet who acts in a post in the senior class or in the post of Crown Solicitor will receive additional salary at the rate of £30 or £100 a year, according as his substantive salary exceeds or does not exceed £800 a year. A Cadet whose salary does not exceed £800 a year will receive additional salary at the rate of £50 a year while he performs the duties of Superintendent of Imports and Exports, District Officer, Registrar of the Supreme Court, Head of the Sanitary Department, or Postmaster-General.

The house allowance, which is now granted to a Cadet who has not received a Class III. appointment, is abolished. A Cadet who is studying Chinese will be granted free quarters in the British Yamen at Canton; or, if he is permitted to reside elsewhere, he will receive such remuneration as the Government may in each case prescribe.

Heads of Departments should report any allowance or special payment which is now attached to any Cadet post, and they should make recommendations as to its continuance.

RICE CONTROL IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$21,000,000.

An official statement issued last week by the Singapore Government on the rice control says it is estimated that the total loss incurred by the Government up to date amounts to nearly \$21,000,000. If the Government were to continue to subsidize rice by selling it at the present figure the loss for the rest of the year would be at the rate of about \$3,000,000 per annum. It has been decided in view of the general prosperity of the country that this loss ought not to continue to fall wholly on the Government. The price to the consumer has accordingly been increased.

EIGHT-PAGE NEW YORK PAPERS.

The most effective measures yet contemplated in the conversion of newspaper paper has been introduced by the evening newspapers of New York City. Most afternoon editions will confine themselves to eight pages instead of eighteen or twenty, eliminating all display advertising and limiting clients' insertion only to a small announcement card.

In addition, certain papers, including the *Evening Sun*, will eliminate all streamer display headlines and utilize smaller type throughout.

The effect of the proposed new "make-up" is calculated to be a shock to readers accustomed to the familiar forms which for a time will be displaced by a product closely resembling English papers or the American issues of a generation ago.

Mr. A. Edmund Spender, managing director of the *Western Morning News*, at an entertainment given to the staff by the retiring directorate at Plymouth said:—

"The paper had had a bumper year, but, just as in other trades, there were good years and bad years. There were difficult times ahead, especially regarding the cost of paper. The more their circulation increased the greater their loss, and their circulation was growing every day."

THE STORY OF EDEN.

A well known philanthropist in East London gave the other day, a slum child's vision of the story of Eden. She was sitting with other children on the curb outside a public house in Shoreditch, and her version of the story proceeded:—" Eve sees (Adam) 'ave a bite! 'No, 'no, 'no, 'I don't want a bite! 'Gara! 'see Eve; 'go on, 'ave a bite! 'I don't want a bite! 'see Adam." The child repeated this dialogue, her voice rising to a shrill shriek. "An' then Adam took a bite," she finished up. "An' the 'flamin' angel come pased with 'is, 'is word, an' 'e see to 'em both: 'Nah, then—shide!"

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR

USEFUL WALKING STICKS

AND

SILK MIXTURE COVERED UMBRELLAS

A

LARGE

AND

MOST VARIED SELECTION

IN

MALACCA,

ASH,

NILGIRI

CANE,

SNAKE

STICK.

ALSO IRISH

THORN.

IN CROOK.

CRUTCH

AND

KNOB

HANDLES.

UMBRELLAS

FROM

\$5.85

TO

\$16.00

WALKING

STICKS

FROM

\$1.00

TO

\$10.00

HAVANA CIGARS

JUST RECEIVED

PETIT FANCY TALES PER BOX OF 50 \$11.00

CAPRICHOS " " " " 10.50

REGENTS " " " " 10.00

STANFORDS " " " " 9.50

EPICURES " " " " 9.00

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS

A2360	PIZZICATO POLKA	XYLOPHONE SOLO	HOWARD KOPP
	PATRIOTIC MARCH	& BELLS	" "
A2260	MAUDIE MAZURKA	BELL SOLO	" "
	MIDSUMMER BELLS	" "	" "
A2118	CLAUDIA	XYLOPHONE SOLO	" "
	CLOVER LAND	VIOLIN SOLO	" "
C3631	CORNGRATO	ORQUESTA DE SALON	" "
	CANTA PE ME	" "	" "

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.,

16, Des Vaux Road.

T. L. 1322.

117

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

BATHING SEASON

WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S BATHING COSTUMES IN ASSORTED FANCY MIXTURES, PLAIN AND BARBED EFFECTS.

Prices \$2.50 to \$12.50.

KNITTED WHITE WOOL SWEATERS ROLL OR POLO COLLAR AND OPEN NECK.

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH CLASS OUTFITTERS

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For HAVANA & NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(RULIFMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & HAMBURG ... "KATHLAMBA" ... Second half July.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

or to Messrs & Co. Canton.

General Agents.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGKONG & BANGKOK	"KANGHONG"	On 29th May, 10 A.M.
HONGKONG & SINGAPORE	"QUEENAN"	On 29th May, 4 P.M.
HONGKONG & RAIPONG	"RAIPONG"	On 30th May, 9 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 30th May, 11 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SUIYANG"	On 1st June, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"DUNNING"	On 3rd June, Noon.
WANGSWAN, CHEFOO, & TIENTSIN	"HUGHOW"	On 4th June, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TUNGTAO	"TEAN"	On 5th June, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yantai and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone 20.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	... Capt. W. C. Parsons	FRIDAY, 28th May, at 3 P.M.
"HAIOHONG"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 1st June, at 3 P.M.
"HAILOONG"	... Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 4th June, at 3 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Baker Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.,
General Managers.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"DEUCALION" ... via Suez ... 5th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD. HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON REES & CO. CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BOMBEY, Ceylon, India, Persia & G.

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND.

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DELTA"	8,000	5th June.	MARSEILLES, LYON & ANTWERP.
"NELORE"	7,000	10th June.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARMA"	9,000	27th June.	Do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA"	7,000	30th May 1 P.M.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	3rd June.	Do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KIDDERPORE"	5,200	5th June	For Melbourne, via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Sydney & Brisbane.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KARMA"	9,000	2nd June.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DEVANHA"	8,100	19th June.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DILWARA"	5,400	21st June.	Shanghai Only.

CALLS AT ANTWERP

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable. 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. Parcels Measuring not more than 5ft. x 3ft. x 1ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. GODDARD & DODGINS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

11, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.



TRANS-PACIFIC FRIGATE SERVICE

operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"CROSSKEYS"	... About June 15th.
"ICONIUM"	... About June 22nd.
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"	... About July 12th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"MONTAGUE"	... About June 15th.
"WABAY"	... About June 22nd.
"ABERCOSS"	... About July 10th.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANHATTAN.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FRIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons. 10,500 tons. 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

June 3rd. July 3rd. June 19th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Prince's Building, Lee House Street.

Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1931. Telephone, Freight Dept. and Agent 2181.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	7,000	June 15th. (from Yokohama)
SHINYO MARU	22,000	June 17th.
PERIA MARU	8,000	July 5th.
KOROKA MARU	20,000	July 14th.

Calling at Keelung

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BAILEIA, ALLAO, ARICA.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,800	July 15th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 8th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 9th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and the Panama Canal.

Steamer Leaves Hongkong

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager King's Building.

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATE.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZONE"	10,000	On or about
SHANGHAI (Only)	"CORDELLIERE"	10,000	On or about 2nd June.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOULT, SUEZ, PORT SAID.	"PORTHOIS"	22,000	On or about 22nd June.

Cargo boat for PORT

SAID, HAVRE & "LEUTENANT DE LA TOUR" On or about 9th June.

TWENTY and LONDON

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,

Acting Agent Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYRE MARU" (Call Marseilles) ... Wednesday, 19th June.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Middle of July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Saturday, 29th May.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Sunday, 4th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU" ... Wednesday, 2nd June.

"GANGES MARU" ... Middle of June.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"UNNAN MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Island.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Friday, 14th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CHICAGO MARU" (Call at Manila) ... Saturday, 5th June.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 26th June.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Sunday, 30th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Yokohama, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama

"MADRAS MARU" (Call Kobe & Yokohama) ... Saturday, 29th May.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KALIO MARU" ... Sunday, 30th May.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"KALIO MARU" ... Thursday, 3rd June.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Monday, 14th June.

For Takao (direct) For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG to PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia | Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"CHANGSHA" 17th June 22nd June

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provision, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Refreshing Food and Drink through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE at 214

